Some Queer Discoveries About Dietary Practices of the Modern Athens. I suppose that a man who is looking for odd manners and customs of people can find about as many of them in Boston as in any other place in America. A New York man who went over there on business last week thinks that in two days he picked up enough of the strange and outlandish to make a book. For instance:

The first day this man was there, falling ill by reason of too free indulgence in the peculiar beverage dispensed by the Boston water works system, he went to a drug store not far from his hotel to get a household remedy for cramps. It was just at noon. To his surprise he found the front of the store so jammed with people that it was next to impossible to get in. A huge soda water fountain stood along the wall near the door and before it was a mass of struggling people. Six or eight perspiring clerks were working like beavers to prepare beverages for the thirsty crowd. The rest of the store was deserted. The New Yerker stood and observed the scene. He noticed that very few of the customers indicated what they wanted to drink, but the clerks seemed to know it by intuition, and prepared it with amazing rapidity and discretion.

The New Yorker wandered aimlessly up and down, but nobody came to wait on him, nobody took any notice of him. After fifteen or twenty minutes he edged himself into the crowd at the fountain. and when he got near enough to one of the busy young men he said:

"Who can I get to put this up for me?" showing the prescription. The young man barely glanced at him with an expression of surprise and some disdain, and, jerking his hand toward a sign conspicuously displayed on the opposite wall, went on drawing

soda water. The sign read: No prescriptions filled here on week days between twelve and two o'clock.

So the New Yorker went sadly away, and comforted his cramps as best he might with the brandy of Oshkosh and drug store to find the crowd disapwas waited upon with politeness and by the beginning of May.-American

When the medicine was put up his curiosity got the better of him. He HOW TO MAKE SILHOUETTES. asked the clerk if he would please be good enough to explain the mysterious

"Oh, yes," said the clerk. "We had to put that up because nobody here has time to fill prescriptions during the egg phosphate hour.' "During the what?" gasped the New

"The egg phosphate hour," said the the crowd comes for luncheon."

"Well," said the New Yorker, feebly, "do you mean to say that any considerable number of Boston people make their noonday luncheon on an egg phosphate in a drug store?"

"I should say about one hundred thousand of them do six days in a week. Why not? An egg phosphate is food and drink and costs only five cents. If the head droops the silhouette One is a luncheon and two are a square will probably look downcast or meal. Have one?"-N. Y. Herald.

## BERMUDA CEDARS.

They Furnished Wood for a Ship for Sir

George Somers in 1620. An interesting thing about the Bersituations. It flourishes on the dry freely on the brackish swamp lands gripping of the jaws. which occur in some parts of the islands. It is not unusual to find trees fore subject to different climatic sur-

south at considerable elevations above nose itself. Catch the sharp angle or the ocean, and the red cedar itself, which grows at the north on high, dry uplands, inhabits in Florida swamps, exact turn of the lips, thin and firm or which are inundated during a considerable part of the year and in the dry climate of the western part of the continent occurs only at high elevations. in one place as it does in another, although climatic conditions do not of course differ perceptibly in different parts of this small group of islands.

Large individuals are no longer common: the ax of the wood-cutter and the Here and there a venerable trunk may probably are much more than a century was much used in ship-building; and it is interesting to note that Henry May, an English sailor who was wrecked on cedar wood.

Admiral Sir George Somers, who the when completed .- St. Nicholas. year before had been wrecked on the islands, while in command of the Sea Adventure, constructed the vessel which carried him to the relief of the infant colony of Virginia, and in which his body was afterward borne back to his

Beautiful and very lasting furniture, too, was once made on the islands from of the cook. Receiving an unsatisfacthe cedar wood, and old cedar chests torily vague response he increased his of the designs are worth a word; one and cabinets two hundred years old and more are still held as heirlooms by the descendants of some old Bermuda families, who still live in houses finished with this wood, which grows with age rich and dark in color like old mahogany .- Chicago News.

## ASPARAGUS IN FRANCE.

Thousands of Persons Engaged in Its Cul-

Paris has a great many mouths to sitting down at the bedside inquired if feed, and the work of supplying even he were sick. the miner articles of food gives employment to quite an army of gardeners and farmers. The single article of asparagus is a notable example. The supply for the Paris market is chiefly grown at my eyes!"-Pharmaceutical Era. in the valley of Montmorency and at Argenteuil. In the vicinity of the lat-

in the culture of asparagus. tumn. These beds are about two feet lyn Eagle.

BOSTON "SQUARE MEAL." apart, and the intervening space is utilizede for the first year or two to grow early potatoes or beans. For the same period it necessary, in addition to frequent weeding and pruning in order to get rid of noxious growths, that a strict watch be kept upon the young plants that they may be protected from the voracity of the insect which eats the stems and swarms at times in such extraordinary numbers that the plants actually bend beneath the weight. The mode adopted for getting rid of these insects is to go round with a tin can and place it under the plants, which are then shaken. The insects fall down into the can and are put into boiling water, the great thing being to do this before they lay their eggs. In the third and fourth year, if the plantation has done well, a few heads will probably be gathered; for I should have said that French growers do not speak of "cutting" asparagus, but of "gathering," the knife being only used when the action of the hand is not sufficient. It is not, however, until the fifth, or even the sixth year that an asparagus bed is in full growth, when the crop may be expected to continue from six weeks to two months. An asparagus bed will last for fifteen or twenty years when properly cultivated and looked after, the annual yield being at the rate of nearly four tons per acre. The asparagus is gathered in the early morning, while the dew is still on it. It is then bundled and kept in the growers' sheds till the late afternoon, when it is sent

to give any idea of the prices paid, especially as these vary very much according to the time at which the asparagus is put into the market. Argenteuil and other villages around Paris are not the only places where the cultivation of asparagus is carried on upon an extensive scale. In the Burgundy district asparagus is cultivated as an agricultural rather than a garden product. Asparagus of good quality is the rum of Medford until after two grown both in Algeria and the south of o'clock. Then he came back to the France. The Algerian asparagus comes to market in March, while the Argenpeared, and eight tired-looking clerks teuil beds and those in other places

into the Paris central markets, where

it is sold by auction to greengrocers,

hotel-keepers and others buying upon

a large scale. There are bundles of

## Simple Directions for Producing Portrait

Agriculturist.

in Black and White. The candle or lamp may be placed on the table at the distance that is found on trial to make the plainest shadow. The light should be on a level with the head of a subject, so that there will be no distortion of the features by the rays casting the shadow in a diagonal clerk. "From twelve to two is when ly and slowly a few times from side to flour until smooth; then stir in with the ide the profile can be cast perfectly in side or the other. Have the "model" sit up erect, that the chin may not be sunk in frills or a high collar. Throw the head well back to give an independent, striking, lively attitude, yet not so far back that it looke strained. hump-shouldered. Don't let the let settle. When clear, dip off the model "assume" an expression for preservation. Let him talk a moment or so while you watch the shadow in profile on the paper before

you. Catch the most natural set of the muda cedar is its ability to grow ap- lips or toss of the chin, and then let the parently equally well in very different subject maintain that position and expression, easily and naturally, with no porous limestone hills and grows as pursing-up of the mouth or nervous While he sits steadily for a moment, quickly and firmly trace the outlines of a wide geographical range and there- of the shadow upon the paper with your pencil or crayon. Watch the sweep of roundings, which seek to adapt them- the hair and indicate it easily in its selves to them by selecting situations waves, though that is a matter of secwhich in one region are at the sea level ondary importance. See that you preand in others are at the top of high serve the angles of the face, the bend of the brow to the bridge of the nose, Many conifers which grow at the and the squared, pendulous, rounding, north at the sea level are found in the snubbed, pointed or Roman turn of the

curve where the nose turns into the upper lip as exactly as possible and the tenderly pouting, closely set or softly glittering green serpent is a characterdropped apart. See that you have the | istic ornament. turn of the chin and the lower lip above will preserve the characteristics. And

there you are. This is the simple silhouette, and for round dozen can be drawn in a very to bars are a new design. short time in the evening when the ship-builder long ago swept them away. lamps are lit. They may be filled in on a holiday, a spare evening, or a with a wreath in relief in a silver finish, be found, but among the large trees rainy Saturday. For hasty work, liquid accentuated here and there with a diastill growing on the island very few blacking or black ink will do to fill in mond. the outlines, using either the sponge in old or large enough to possess any great | the blacking bottle or a marking brush. commercial value. Formerly the wood | The penciled outlines must of course

be carefully followed. Do not finish the silhouette out to the edges of the paper. Let the lower part the Bermuda islands in 1593, and who of the shoulders and bust go unconafterward printed the first account of sidered. Draw a curve downward from them, escaped with his companion to back to front, beginning just below the they are so pretty that there is no abatethe banks of Newfoundland in a vessel | coat-collar and touching the front of | ment in their favor at present. which they were able to make from the the outline at about the center of the chest or a little above. This will give This same wood, twenty-seven years the effect of a medallion head and a gold resembling old-fashioned twisted later, furnished the material from which | much more finished look to the work

## Infantile Shrewdness.

A four-year-old subject of the late lamented king of Portugal named Jorge, one day had an apricot, and going out to play left it lying on the kitchen table. Returning presently he missed his apricot and made inquiries importunations until the cook became impatient and told him to look around

"Yes, I may look around," said Jorge slowly, raising his finger accusingly and eyeing the servant as if he would extort a confession-"I may look around, but first let me smell of your mouth!" Upon another occasion the little fellow lay ill at his grandmother's. An

"If I am sick!" repeated Jorge, with languid pride in the importance of his position and some scorn at such a needless question-"If I am sick! just look

elder brother went over to see him, and

-Expensive Wooing .- Will-"How ter village, a few miles from Paris, many girls did you become engaged to three thousand persons are employed during your vacation?" Arthur-in the culture of asparagus. "Eleven." Will-"It must have cost The seed is sown in February and you a pretty penny." Arthur-"Well, March, in beds of soil carefully pre- yes; the rings cost me a dollar and pared and fertilized the previous an sixty cents a dozen, wholesale."-Brook- nal

#### DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

-It is said that a strong solution of epsom salts in water will cure burns if applied immediately.

-To remove warts, wet them thoroughly with oil of cinnamon three times a day until they disappear, -The best way of ridding a house of

rats is to fill all the holes that can be found with pounded glass, and seal them up with plaster of paris and tin, if you wish. Then thoroughly clean the premises, and see that there are no garbage pails left about to attract rats, and secure the services of a good

-Desiccated Rice: This is a delicious dish for warm weather, requiring no cooking. Take two teacupfuls of rice, add a teaspoonful of salt, a little grated nutmeg and one quart of milk; stir well, and put in the refrigerator the last thing at night. Serve for breakfast with sugar and cream.-Good Housekeeping.

-Fish Balls: Prepare codfish and potato as above, making the mixture more dry by using a piece of butter instead of milk or cream. Form into balls, not very large, and perfectly round; dip in beaten egg, and fry in a deep kettle of very hot lard. They should be of a nice brown, and if rightly made and if the lard is hot enough, will retain their shape. - Boston Budget.

-Banana Custard: Scald a quart of milk, add a pinch of salt, one large tablespoonful corn starch mixed smooth with cold water, and four heaping tablespoonfuls sugar. When the corn starch is cooked in the milk stir in two well-beaten eggs, and at once remove from the fire and stir until partly cool, different sizes, so that it is impossible to keep it thin and smooth. Slice four or five bananas very thin into a glass dish, sift powdered sugar over, and when the custard is cold pour it over the bananas. It is then ready to serve. -Orange Judd Farmer.

-Currie Soup: One ox cheek, four onions, one bunch of pot herbs, half a pound of rice, one teaspoonful of currie powder, a little pepper and salt, three quarts of water. Cut the meat from the ox-cheek and soak it for two hours; then put it in a stewpan with four onions, cut in slices, and the savory herbs; add three quarts of water, stew slowly, and remove the scum frequentlounging about and doing nothing. He around Paris may be regarded as ready ly. Then strain it, add to it half a pound of soaked rice, the teaspoonful of currie powder, pepper and salt to your taste, and stew it again for four

hours.—Boston Herald. -Frizzled Beef: If you prepare your own dried beef, have a very sharp knife so you can cut it thin; the quantity of course depends on the size of your family. If you get it at the meat-market ask them to send you chipped beef as they have a machine for shaving it. Have ready some hot water in a spider, throw the beef in and mix together a direction. By turning the head slight- few spoonfuls of cold butter and a little beef when boiling Half as much flow shadow, as it is easy to see when the as butter generally thickens it enough. head is turned either too much to one | Serve beef and gravy together. Some people prefer milk to cook it in. - House-

six pounds of grease, three and onefourth pounds of unslacked lime, four gallons of rainwater. Boil the soda, lime and water together twenty minutes, then remove from the stove and liquid and add to the grease; put on the stove and boil until stringy, take it off to cool, add two ounces of oil of sassafras, stir and pour into earthen dishes. When it is hard, cut into cakes and put away to dry. If this soap is partly of mutton-tallow, and has two ounces of glycerine stirred in it, it is excellent for the toilet: Care must be taken not to allow any of the sediment to drain off when pouring the liquid from the lime and salsoda. - Good Housekeeping.

## RICH AND UNIQUE.

Various Articles Recently Introduced by the Jewelers. A gold ship on waves of olivines is a

A geranium leaf of green enamel is a

new design for a brooch. A back comb with rays crowned by moon-stones is a lovely ornament. The circular ins with fine designs in A diamond heart enwrapped with a

Cloak clasps of perforated silver, ort. Indicate the neck, shoulders and namented with colored enamels, are But the Bermuda cedar grows as well coat by strong, expressive outlines that among the new and pretty things of the

Some of the new sleeve-buttons are interesting. Turbine wheels made of t but a few moments are required. A small jewels of different tints attached

> Large round convex gold single buttons with a dead finish are decorated

Little square cups of repousse silver, in form resembling the paper cups for biscuits and ices, are intended for the same purpose. They come in cases ac-

companied by suitable spoons. Nothing is probably more useless, or perhaps it should be said, less used than a bon-bon spoon; at the same time

Chatelaines for watches are rivaling queen chains in popularity. Wrought brooches and terminating in two short chains to hold the watch are produced in numbers. They are very pretty and also have a business-like look, which the more fanciful chatelaines they su-

perseded have not. Back combs and hair pins are more popular and more enriched than ever. Amber shell sticks never more than three in number are surmounted by the richest tops in gold and jewels. Some has a hoop twined with a green ribbon and diamond flowers. Within hangs a branch of jeweled flowers.-Jewelers'

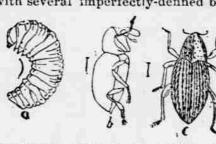
## Her Inspiration.

A smart young fellow who was newy-wed asked his wife what she would do if he came home intoxicated. She said she had never given the matter a thought, but should probably be inspired by the occasion. When, a week later, her hubby came whooping and terway under them, may be greatly obstaggering home she met him at the door with a pail of ice-water and soused him from head to foot before he could explain that he was only shamming. There is prohibition in that household for keeps .- Detroit Free Press.

-Customer - "Er-how about the lasting qualities of this hat?" New Clerk-"Oh, that's all right. We've as good as new."-Indianapolis Jour-

THE CROWN-BORER.

Strawberry Plantings. This in its adult state is a small brown snout-beetle belonging to the same family as the plum curculio. From the eggs which it places on plants, hatch small, stout, legless grubs, which mine the crown of plants. When ready to become pupe they are about one-fifth of an inch long, pure white in color, with pale vellow heads. The change to the pupa stage is effected in the burrows made in the crowns. and after becoming adult beetles they appear to remain there for some time. In color the beetles are chestnut brown, with several imperfectly-defined black



THE CROWN BORER (a) grub; (b) side view of beetle; (c) beetle as seen from above. The hair lines show the natural size. spots on each side of the back; these colors seem to be acquired slowly, and examples not fully matured often occur, which are of a nearly uniform yellowish brown color.

A single brood develops each year, larvæ occurring in the burrows from July to late in September. The beetles desert the crowns shortly before winter sets in to hibernate in the earth. This species appears to feed exclusively on strawberry plants.

The crown-borer is generally most common on old strawberry land, where it has been known to ruin whole plantings. It is to be feared mainly because from its small size and retiring habits, growers generally have no practical knowledge of it. Its injury may consequently be accomplished before the culprit is detected.

The beetles are incapable of flight, having no functional wings, and are thus dependent for locomotion on the usual three pairs of legs. These they use with no great facility, and as the grubs lack legs altogether, the species, as may be supposed, does not migrate readily from infested beds. There is little danger of the borer getting among plants on new land at a distanger from infested beds as long as the plants for new beds have not been obtailed from infested ones. Grubs and pupæ spend all their lives in the crowns of plants, being found there from the middle of June until late in September. Plants removed from infested beds during this time are therefore liable to convey the borers to localities to which such plants may be transferred. Those who have had experience with the borers have found that care with regard to selecting plants and ground for new beds was their best means for avoiding in jury. No fear need be entertained of the borers attacking seriously other crops which may be grown on infested land, and there is every probability -Hard Soap-Six pounds of salsoda, that one season in eorn or potatoes would rid land of them. No practicable method of using insecticides against the crown-borer is known to me .-Prairie Farmer.

#### FARM AND FIELD

FLAX is again destined to play an important part in our agriculture, as its cultivation is now on the increase in many portions of the country. A careful investigation made by the Kansas agricultural department shows that during the past year it has paid better than any other crop.

By increasing the yield of wheat per acre, through the agency of fertilizers, the land is also left in better condition than before, as it is often the case that but a single ingredient of the soil is necessary to induce a larger yield, and by supplying it to the plants the fertility of the soil is balanced by the excess

of the ingredient. THERE are many advocates of mulching, and it is generally regarded as a very necessary and profitable course. One of our contemporaries asserts, however, that thorough cultivation is better than mulching. Besides, it says black enamel are adapted for mourning. that in mulching there is danger from fire in dry time, and also that the roots run up toward the surface, which is al-

ways moist from the mulch. FEEDING experiments by H. Weiske with two sheep, in which the effect of nitrogen from vegetable sources (hay and ground oats) was compared at separate periods with that from an animal source (dried ground fish), led to the conclusion that the nitrogenous substances of ground fish were capable of replacing like quantities of albunoid materials from vegetable sources.

FLAVORING butter with the edor of fresh flowers is one of the arts of the French peasantry. The process is very simple, and consists of putting the little prints, which have first been wrapped in a thin cloth, into a tight porcelain dish on a bed of roses, or whatever blossoms are chosen. Among the flowers which give the most desirable results are clover and nastur-

T. B. TERRY says he depends on clover to keep up his farm; that he used to be too crazy after stable manure, but little by little the wonders that could be done with clover were found out. His rotation is clover one year, the first crop cut for hay usually, and the second left on the ground until time to plow for potatoes the next spring; potatoes the second year, followed by wheat in the fall, without pl owing the ground.

As soon as the corn fodder is cut it should be carefully shocked and allowed to cure well, when it should be carried to the barn or placed under the covering of a shed. Fodder that has been exposed to the frost and all kinds of weather loses its bright color and deteriorates in quality. If in good condition all classes of stock highly relish it, but when injured in quality stock will simply pick it over, leaving much of it to be wasted.

Protecting Bridges and Culverts. The great danger to bridges and culverts occurring at flood or high water time, when driftwood chokes the waviated by setting a stout post from two to four feet from the entrance to the bridge, on the up-stream side. All driftwood and flotsam, instead of floating down against the walls of the bridge, lodge against the post in midstream. Even should the space between the post and abutments on both sides be filled with rubbish, the mouth of the bridge will remain unobstructed, and had it in the store for more than five the water will flow through freely, years, and you can see for yourself it is both over and under the obstruction. Orange Judd Farmer.

## AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

A Little Beetle Which Destroys Entire

TO INTRODUCE IT IN AMERICA, THE MEDI-CAL REFORM SOCIETY OF LONDON WILL SEND AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FREE OF CHARGE, to all who are bona fide sufferers from Chroni Kidney and Liver Diseases, Diabetes or Bright's Disease, or any discharges (Albumenuria) or derangements of the human body, also for Dropsy, Nervous Weak-ness, Exhausted Vitality, Gravel, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory, want of Brain Power. The discovery is a new, cheap and sure cure, the simples remedy on earth, as found in the Valley of the Nile, Egypt. Send a self-addressed envelope at once, enclosing ten cents in stamps, to defray expenses, to Secretary, James Holland, 8, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, England.

-A recent patent consists of a boot or shoe constructed with a recess or depression, and sockets in the heel portion, and provided with an elastic pad device fitting loosely in recess, and provided with elastic projections fitted in the sockets.

Wide Awake for November. It is worth everybody's while to buy the November Wide Awake, for three notable features: "The Boyhood of Hawthorne," by his relative, Mrs. Richard Manning, of Salem, Mass., which is full of family anecdote and gives a photograph of the first portrait painted of Hawthorne; the closing chapters of Margaret Sidney's famous serial, "Five Little Peppers Grown Up;" and "Nolan," a ballad by Mrs. Laura E. Richards, giving the tragic story of the bearer of Raglan's dispatch to Lord Lucan's "Light Brigade," when they made the famous "charge" at Balaklava; sure to become a favorite with boys for Declamation Day. Margaret Spencer has a capital story, "Gladys McLean's Hallowe'en Party;" Mrs. Kate Upson Clark has a Thanksgiving tale, "Mistress Esteem Elliott's Molasses Cake;" "Old Adams, the Bear-Tamer," is a bit of Western biography by Charles Howard Shinn. William Zachary Gladwin has a good story of a plucky boy, called "Johnny O'Dowd's Chance." "Men and Things" is rich in anecdote, and readable poems and articles are contributed by Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, Amanda B. Harris, "M. E. B.," Mrs. William Claffin, Clara Doty Bates, Caroline Hunt Rimmer, L. J. Bridg-

man, and many others. Wide Awake is \$2.40 a year; 20 cents a number. A specimen (back number) will be sent on receipt of 5 cents. D. Lothrop Company, publishers, Boston.

"My fall trade is getting quite brisk," said the slippery peel as the sixth passer-by yielded to the exactions of gravity.—Baltimore American.

#### To Dispel Colds,

Headaches and Fevers, to cleanse the system effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, use Syrup of Figs.

DENTISTS are not all farmers, but they live off the achers just the same.-Pitts-

#### Impish Freaks Are those of a disordered liver. But when

that organ is thoroughly disciplined with that organ is thoroughly disciplined with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the bile is ade-quately secreted, diverted from the blood into its proper channel, digestion grows active, the skin and eye balls lose their bil-ious tinge, pain in the vicinity of the liver ceases, sick headache and nausea depart. The Bitters is an incomparable preventive of malaria, rheumatism and kidney com-plaint.

"Those are capital letters," said the man who wrote I O U in acknowledgment of a much wanted loan.-Washington Star.

The Only One Ever Printed-Can You Find

the Word? There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs or

"Love levels all ranks," but not the rank odor of an onion; that is too much for it, sometimes.—Philadelphia Press.

Is PRICKLY ASH BITTERS good for anything? Read what Frank Griggsby, of Dodge City, Kas., says: "For three years I suffered from a disease that my physicians pronounced incurable. My friends had given me up to die, when I was induced to try your remedy. I took it for three months and have gained 82 pounds in weight. Am a well man and Prickly Ash Bitters saved my life. I am under lifelong obligations to this medicine, and will never cease to rec-

When they say the bride's costume was a dream, do they mean to imply that it was an illusion?—Boston Gazette.

Do you want to enjoy the exuberance of perfect health? Do you want your cheeks to be rosy, and your whole system thrilled with rich, pure blood coursing through its veins? Then use Dr. John Bull's Sarsapa-rilla. It will do what no other medicine will do. It will make you feel like another

The jockey manages to live luxuriantly on back pay.—Pittsburgh Dispatch. THE average woman likes to "No" a man awhile before she marries him.—Washing-

ANY one can take Carter's Little Liver Pills, they are so very small. No trouble to swallow. No pain or griping after taking.

COTTON—Middling. 83%@ 812
FLOUR Winter Wheat. 3 65 @ 5 35
WHEAT—No. 2 Red. 1 0242 @ 1 05%

#### THE MARKETS. NEW YORK, October 26, 1891. CATTLE-Native Steers ..... \$ 3 30 @ 5 25

CORN - No 2	65	NE	67
OATS-Western Mixed	36	æ	3814
PORK - New Mes		400	11 60
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON-Middling	8	æ	815
BEEVES-Fancy Steers	5 89	@	6 10
Shipping	4 65	æ	5 75
HOGS-Common to Select	3 7	a	4 35
SHEEP-Fair to Choice	3 65	æ	4 75
FLOUR-Patents	4 50	60	4 77
FLOUR-Patents.	1 00	52	4 85
Fan y to Extra Do		64	
WHEAT-No. 2 Red Winter .	35.5		9235
CORN-No 2 Mixed	P. 120.4	a	5119
OAT No. 2	281		2812
RYE-No 2	83	w	85
TOBACCO-Lugs	1 10		5 10
Leaf Burley	4 51	60	7 0)
HAY - Clear Timot sy	9 00	140	13 00
BUTTER-tho ce Dairy	23	60	28
		600	181/2
FORK-Standard Mess		60	9 75
BACON-Clear Rib	****	61	75
LARD-Prime Ste un		æ	614
WOOL-Choice Tub	81	0	34
CHICAGO.	37.7	1255	1000
CATTLE-Shipping.	3 50	@	6 40
HOGS-Good to Choice	4 00	Ser.	4 50
SHEEP-Fair to Cho ce	3 50	a	5 25
FLOUR-Winter Patents	4 60	60	4 75
Spring Patents	4 75	a	5 00
	933		91
WHEAT-No. 2 Spring	(400)		
CORN-No. 2	****	2	55
OATS-No. 2	30	6	3014
PORK-Standard Mess	8 75	6	8 771/2
KANSAS CITY			
CATTLE-Shipping Steers	3 25	40	5 95*
HOGS-All Grades	3 25	60	4 35
WHEAT-No. 2 Red	85	6	86
OATS-No. 2	271	0 60	28
CORN-No.2	47	-	47%
		~	****
:NEW ORLEAN:	The same of the same of		TAY MAY
FLOUR-High Grade	4 25	1,000	4 95
CORN-White	****	GE.	67
OATS-Western	****	(0)	37
HAY-Choice	14 50	6	15 00
PORK-New Mess	124.40	62	9 75
BACON-Clear Rib		0	778
COTTON-Middling	8		81/2
TOTTOPITTE	200	-	ALC: N

LOUISVILLE.

COTTON-Middling.....

ALWAYS avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you con-stipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

Money talks. In America it talks cents, and in France it is always france in its ut-

STRICTLY pure. Buy no other. "The A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer" made by the American Brewing Co. of St. Louis. We tip the scales to learn our weight

and tip the waiter to avoid a wait.-Bing hamton Republican. CHECK Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's

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